BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1841.** **New Series No. 21.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS day Wednesday the 17th Inst. will be sold by Public Auction at the Rooms of the above, an Invoice of Brass Ware, an assortment of Piece Goods, comprising colored Drill, Moleskin, Demitty, Turkey Red Twill, Chintz, Bed Ticking, Printed Calicos &c. &c. Pouchong Tea; Perfumery, Eau de Cologne, Rich cut Jugs, assorted Glass Ware, Plate, Looking Glasses, Woollen Table covers of various sizes and colors, an Invoice of Perfumery, Boxes of Prunes, &c. &c.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in Wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.*, of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at.....	,,	300
Quarter Cask.....	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen....	,,	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th Feb. 1841.

SIXTY-EIGHTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Fort St. George; Govt. Lottery Office, 19th January 1841.

THE Sixty-eighth Government Lottery, for Company's Rupees (5,15,000) Five Lacs and Fifteen Thousand, under the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council consisting of (5,000) Five Thousad Tickets, in Two Classes, to be conducted under the management of the Superintendent and Commissioners appointed by Government.

SCHEME.

FIRST CLASS,

1 Prize of.....		20,000
1 do of.....		10,000
1 do of.....		5,000
3 do of.....	2,500.....	7,500
3 do of.....	1,200.....	3,600
5 do of.....	400.....	2,000
33 do of.....	130.....	4,290
453 do of.....	70.....	31,710
		84,100
500		

SECOND CLASS.

1 Prize of.....		70,000
1 do of.....		30,000
1 do of.....		15,000
2 do of.....	7,000...	14,000
4 do of.....	4,000...	16,000
8 do of.....	2,000...	16,000
15 do of.....	1,000...	15,000
30 do of.....	500.....	15,000
102 do of.....	200.....	20,400
1,050 do of.....	160...	1,68,000
		3,79,40

1,714 Prizes
3,286 Blanks Company's Rupees 4,63,500
To be appropriated to the Lottery 51,500
5,000 Tickets
Company's Rupees...5,15,000

COMPUTATION.

5,000 Tickets at 40 Commpany's Rupees each, is..... 2,00,000
500 Deduct in the First Class.

4,500 Tickets at 70 Company's Rupees each, is..... 3,15,000

Company's Rupees..5,15,000

The price of a Ticket in the First Class is Company's Rupees..... 40
The additional price of a Ticket bought and not drawn in the First Class, is Co's Rupees.....70

The price of a Ticket in the Second Class is Company's Rupees..... 110

1st. The Capital Prize of 70,000 Company's Rupees in the Second Class, will be a floating Prize on the last day of drawing.

2d. No Ticket will be renewed into the Second Class, unless the Ticket of the First Class be produced, or the full price of the Ticket in the Second Class be paid, in the event of the First Class Ticket having either been mislaid or lost. No part of the full price so paid will be refunded upon the subsequent production of the Ticket of the First Class, and the party so paying will be held responsible for any consequence of refusal by the superintendent to renew such First Class Ticket, when produced by any other person.

3d. The renewal of Tickets into the Second Class will cease one day before that which may be fixed for the first drawing of that Class, and all unexchanged Tickets will then be disposed of for the full price of that Class, without reference to unrenewed First Class Tickets which may be held by parties.

4th. The price of the Tickets will be liable to augmentation during the drawings of the Second Class.

5th. Prizes in the Two Classes drawn to Tickets sold at Madras are payable at the Government Bank, ten days after the conclusion of the drawings of the Classes respectively; and all Prizes drawn to Tickets sold at Out Stations are payable by the Collectors or Paymasters from whom they may have been purchased, within thirty days from the conclusion of the drawing of each Class, but after that period by the Government Bank at Madras.

6th. No Prize Ticket will be discharged unless presented for payment within one year from the conclusion of the drawing of the Lottery, nor will any representation of the loss of Tickets be attended to unless made within that period.

7th. No deduction will be made from the amount of Prize.

8th. The Tickets will be sold to personal applicants at the Government Lottery Office, and as such other Public Offices at the Presidency as may be hereafter named, and at the Offices of the Collectors and Paymasters at Out Stations.

9th. The Tickets will be ready for sale on Friday the 19th February and the drawing of the First Class will commence on Monday the 29th March 1841.

A. BROOKE, *Supt.*

NOTICE.

Persons in the Provinces who may be unable to purchase Tickets or to renew them at the Offices of the Paymasters or Collectors at Out Stations, are expected to employ their Agents at Madras, in the purpose or renewal of them. Communication by Letter with the Superintendent for the above purpose, will not be attended to.

A. BROOKE, *Supt.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

V. AND J. FIGGINS, Type Founders London, respectfully inform the Proprietors of Newspapers and Printers in general resident in Bombay, that it has always been their practice to export only the very best Types and materials which has secured to them in every Office in which their Founts have been used a decided preference.

V. and J. F. supply every description of News, Book, Plain, and Fancy Job Type, Ornaments, Changeable Borders of every variety, Cases, Chases, Brass Rules, Ink, &c. &c. they will also on receiving a general order procure sorts which may be required from other houses, V. and J. F. will be happy to forward their Specimen Book to parties not in possession of it upon receiving an intimation of their wishes and the means of Conveyance being specified.

V. and J. F. take this opportunity of returning grateful thanks to those Gentlemen who have for many years past through agents favoured their Founder by a preference and beg to state they may always depend upon that accuracy in assortment and that superiority of Manufacture which has so uniformly given satisfaction and which can only be attained by a personal attention to, and a practical knowledge of the business

V. and J. F. earnestly but respectfully request their friends in forwarding orders through their agents to head their instructions.

"To be procured from the Foundry of V. and J. Figgins, London" by which they will ensure receipt of beautiful Founts usefully assorted and very superior in that essential quality durability, every page of Type will be covered with a wrapper bearing their names and address as fo lows.

V. & J. FIGGINS.
Sons of and Successors to
VINCENT FIGGINS,
Type Founders.
17, *West Street, Smithfield.*
London.
Established 1792.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.
Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY:
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office,
13th January, 1841.

AHMEDABAD RACES, FOR 1841.

FIRST DAY.—TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 100 Rs. each P. P. with 300 Rs. from the Fund for all Arabs that have never started for purse, plate, match, or sweepstakes.—2 miles. 8st. 7lbs.

Major Roberts'....C. A. H.... Mango..... 1
The Captain's.....C. A. H..... Barrister..... 2
Time 4m. 11s.

2ND RACE.—A Plate of 200 Rs. from the Fund and 4 Gold Mohurs subscription for all Arabs. 1½ mile heats. 8st. 7lbs..

Major Roberts'....G. A. H..... Shylock..... 1 1
Mr. Malets'..... B. A. H..... Spangles..... 2 2
Time—1st. heat 3m. 4s.

Time—2nd heat was run at dusk and the time could not be taken.

J. W. Secy.

Marine Department.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intnetion of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of March next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Act. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 19th January 1841.

NOTICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 1st of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 5th February 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 15th, Brig Amoody, Esmell Mahomed Nacodah, from Siam 12th December 1840.

Do. Ship Reliance, Thomas Hall, Master, from Liverpool 7th October 1840.

Do. 16th, Grab Dowlut Savoy, Sumsoodeen, Nacodah, from Calcutta 5th January.

SAILED.

Feb. 14th, Arab Ship Futtay Moombaruck, Abdulla Mahomud Essa, Nacodah, to Muscat. *Passengers.*—2 Natives.

Do. 15th, The E. I. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. H. Hewett, in charge, to Kurrachee.

Do. Ship Dauntless, Wm. Miller, Master, to Liverpool. *Passengers.* G. Young, Lieut. and Mrs. Irwin.

Do. Barque William, A. F. Morris, Master, to Clyde.

Do. Barque Sovereign, W. C. Hard, Master, to China. *Passengers.*—Mr. Percival, W. Wise, Mr. Dunn.

Do. Ship Lady Clarke, A. Laurence, Master, to London. *Passengers.*—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Moore and Child, Mr Feuwick, Mr. Cole, 2 Children, 55 Invalids, 2 Women, and 3 Children.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Indus.
Taptee.	Auckland.
Royal Tiger.	Cleopatra.
BRIG.	Medusa.
Palinuras.	Victoria.
	Zenobia.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Ingleborough.	Ramsay.
Charles Grant.	Thomas Coutts.
Mary Ann.	Sir Edward Paget,
Tweed.	Urania.
Hugh Walker.	Earl of Balcarras.
Shakespeare.	Reliance.

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	Ratler.
Pittamber Savoy,	Corsair.
Caroline.	Soobrow.
Colonel Newal.	Mary Gordon.
Essavie.	Hindostan.
Maria.	Bombay Castle.
Ruby.	Arab.
Fanny,	Drongan.
Hydroose.	Futteh Moobareck.
Mayaram Dayaram.	Roopaulay.
Alexander Robertson	Yatch Prince Rigent.
Ruparell.	Asia.
St. George.	Amoody.
Hamoody.	Dawlut Savoy.
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
LaAdele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
ARAB.	Barque Marquis of Hastings.
Harsingar.	AMERICAN.
Lodease.	Morrison.
Hamonshaw.	
Futtell Barree.	

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 14th.—Lieut. J. Ayrton, 10th Regt. N. I., from Mahabulishwar.
do. do. Lieut. N. E. Evans, 1st B. E. Regt., from Mahabulishwar.
do. 15th. Lieut. Col. Wallace, 2d E. Regt., from Affghanistan.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon D. A. Carnegie, S. I. Horse, from Rajkote.
do. 16th. Lieut. G. B. Munbee, Engineers, from Broach and Surat.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 15th.—Capt. Ramsay, 2d E. Lt. I., to Poonah.
da. do. Vety. Surgeon W. J. Hoey, H. A., to Poonah.
do. do. Capt. Gordon, H. M. 6th Foot, to England.
do. do. Lieut Scriven, Invailed, Est. to England.
do. do. Lieut. Col. H. M. 6th Foot, to England.
do. 16th. Major Campbell, 44th Regt., to Bengal.
do. 17th. Lt. Cole, F. Stalker, 2d Eur. Regt, to Poonah,

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday the 10th February 1841 at Christ Church, Byculiah, by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Captain George Fulljames of the 25th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, to Eleanor Fanny, Eldest Daughter of Lt. Colonel T. Dickinson, Chief Engineer.

ON THE REMOVAL OF NAPOLEON'S REMAINS FROM ST. HELENA TO FRANCE.

Warlike Spirit! is thy grave
No more amid th' atlantic wave?
That * Rock in lonely grandeur stands
Far off from any neighbouring lands;
Unnumber'd billows round it roar
And dash and die upon its shore:
While the rude blast, and thunder storm,
Make no impression on its form.
From the dark caverns of the night,
From Ocean's bed——far off from sight
That Rock Volcanic burst to light!
An Emblem of thy lowly birth,
Which burst the vulgar bounds of earth,
Majestic rose to awe the world,
And from their thrones great Monarchs hurl'd
Superior far, thy genius rose
Above thy favorites, and thy foes,
In proud stupendous solitude
And firmly ev'ry shock withstood,
But that of Albion——whose dread sway,
Convey'd thee to that rock away.
* * * * * * *
And art thou gone again to fire
The breast with war's destructive ire?
For War, dire War, I dimly view,
Europe once more convuls'd, pursue.
Yet a few years, and sad to tell
How husbands, sons, and brothers fell!
Pride is the source from whence it flows,
Pride robs the World of its repose.
Bombay, 15th February 1841.

* St. Helena.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 17, 1841.

ARRIVED February 15, Brig *Ahmoody*, Ismael Mahomed Nacodah, from Siam 12th December; Do. Do. Ship *Reliance*, Thos. Hall, Master, from Liverpool 7th October; Feb. 16, *Dowlut Savoy*. Sam Soodin Nacodah, from Calcutta 5th January.

THE accounts from the Punjaub as yet are so contradictory that we are disinclined to offer any speculations on the question of peace or war. The Army is on the tiptoe of expectation and we can only hope no disappointment will occur. They are "in arms and eager for the fray."

WE have been given to understand on very good authority that the flourishing statements we have seen of the state of trade at Aden are far from being borne out by facts. It appears from what we have heard that the Commerce of Aden is languishing, while a small place called Burbura carries away all the Native Mercantile enterprize. Aden may be a great catch as a Coal Depot, but we are rather dubious as to its ultimate utility to the Honorable Company, who are laying out immense sums but with what view we may say with Moore's Almanac—

"We leave to time and the curious to construe."

It may to be sure be a deep game of policy which is now on the cards, and Aden may turn up trumps, at present we are inclined to say with the French that *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandeile.*

THE Calcutta Papers of the 6th of February give us news from Macao to the 6th of the preceding Month. The Chinese Commissioner Keshen has not agreed to the terms offered by Captain Elliot, and in consequence *the Political* has delivered the Chinese over to the tender mercies of Sir Gordon Bremer, and the British Tars. The false estimate of Chinese character and policy which prevailed among the influential classes in England, may be truly said to have occasioned all the delay which has occurred in the adjustment of the China Question. Had our armament advanced to Canton at *first*, and demanded instant compensation for the

loss of property and atonement for the violated dignity of our Nation, and the long account of degradation which has accumulated for years, had we spoken in thunder months ago, to the astonished Fokies, our demands would have been acceded to, and our Trade would long ago have been flourishing. Instead of vigorous measures, a war of Protocols took place backed by the occupation of a muddy and fever fraught spot at the mouth of the Yellow River. If any great European Power took a fancy to attack our own "tight little Island," we rather conceive the temporary seizure and occupation of Jersey or Guernsey would have little weight in accelerating the movements of the Cabinet of St. James's. Not so have thought the Elliots, but we still believe that both the Ex-Admiral and the "great *Plenipo*" have been most lucklessly situated. They perhaps had all the desire in the world to signalize themselves, but the Tea-total fears of the Tabby Coteries of Great Britain have rendered their efforts ridiculous, and their counsels naught. The great point of quarrel the Opium Compensation has never been fairly advanced and advocated. If we are to believe the State Papers, we are only *demonstrating to the Celestials* on account of the insults offered to our Nation, in the person of our clever and immaculate representative and Envoy. But who cares for such nonsense? Millions of property are at stake. Property which is British, which has been sold and exported with the countenance and sanction of the Government of England's greatest Colonial possession, and it is a farce to blink the question aud talk about violated National Honour, when we have submitted to be insulted for years with impunity. No, the question is British Property. The old saying "*Touch my pocket and you touch my Life*" was never better illustrated. In the golden days of our relations with China, when the Factory of our Merchant Sovereigns of Leadenhall composed an aristocracy which commanded the respect of the whole World, when there was such a Fleet of Argosies at Sea as drove into the shade the Commercial Navy of all other Nations, when Dance flourished, and the heroic Cobb shewed what British courage could endure in the hour of trouble and danger, we then heard of no *turmoils* or uproars. Gold which the Thieves of London have so euphoniusly termed "The oil of Palms" flowed freely over every troubled Sea of dispute, and the complaisant Hong Merchant *who made security doubly sure* was like Garrick when he travelled with Foote, "the Nunky* who paid for all." The Tea drinking Population of England urged on by the speculative Mercantile Community, demanded a free Trade, and the abolition of the East India Company's exclusive Commerce with China. Parliamentary agitation was resorted to, and the last famous Charter that bantling of Charles Grant's which has often made its somniferous Parent regret the hour of its conception and birth, when it has awaken'd him from his slumbers on the Treasury Bench, has furnished us with a Resident whom the Chinese will not acknowledge, and a Fleet of Clippers and Cock Boats for a set of Ocean Kings in the Shape of Merchants and Factors, with such a Fleet and such a Naval Service, that with Hamlet according to poor Kean's reading we may safely say,

"Eye shall not look upon its like again."

We have somewhat wandered from our subject in our admiration of the old order of things, and have no doubt our views will be combated by the Commercial World of the present day. Freedom (we mean the word) leads many a man astray, and Free Trade as far as China is concerned, has in our opinion proved a Chimera, a vigorous policy may yet induce some favorable change in our relations with China. There we cannot assert *the boasted Empire of Opinion*. The Chinese *despise* us and make no secret of their contempt. When they have learned to dread us we may look for respect, and not until then. Policy has done its utmost and failed, d anwe can only fervently trust that Sir Gordon Bremer will now try what coercion will do and resort to the "Argumentum Baculinum." The first shell thrown into Canton may clear the Atmosphere, and though for the sake of suffering humanity we should delight to hear that the Chinese Authorities had abated their pretensions and succumbed, we are still obliged to coincide in the general opinion of Anglo India, that nothing short of decisive action, and a severe lesson, will ever induce their Government to restore their relations with us to a sound and healthy settlement.

* Foote and Garrick once went on a Theatrical Tour together, Garrick was excessively stingy which Foote (who was called "the Aristophanes of his day") knowing, determined to play a trick on him, and at every Turnpeke, Inn and Ale House, always put on the appearance of an idiot and when a bill was brought invariably pointed to Garrick and said "Nunky pays for all." Garrick was obliged to submit with as good a grace as he could, but of course learned a lesson which required no repitition.

Our Files of *Galignani's Messenger* have given us the Sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of the 5th of December with the Division on the address and Guizot's majority of 86. The proceedings are marked with much violence, M. Desmosseux de Givre would be heard in spite of friends and enemies (vide Debate.) Thiers answered him and reproached him with treachery. After a leisurely review of the posture of our relations with "La Grande Nation" we are inclined to think that peace will be preserved and Guizot's administration flourish. The opposition French Journals are of course violent, and accuse our Government of having broken off our alliance with France and obliged her "to agree to dishonorable peace and national shame." On the other hand the Journal des Debats says "A great victory has been obtained "for the cause of domestic order and peace, "and thinks that the warlike party the "*left* of the Chamber can never come back to "power" as by its incapacity it "brought "the country into the position in which it "stood at the period of the treaty of July "15, and then like a child blubbered at its "disappointment and wanted to fight." Our contemporary of the *Courier* states that Louis Philippe with peace in his mouth has war in his heart and is in reality "preparing for war." Now this we doubt. That in order to fall in with the inclinations of the young and violent of his subjects, and to divert the martial ardour of his army he may play at the pageantry of War and employ his soldiery in useless fortifications, and with profound dissimulation lead them to believe in his bellicose intentions we can imagine, but Louis Philippe is a Philosopher as well as a King, and although the article of the *London Times* quoted by our contemporary is highly clever we are not inclined to coincide with the Tory views of that excellent though party Journal, or like it, to allow our predelictions for the downfal of a Whig Ministry to warp our view of events and lead us

"To cry havoc and lose the Days of War."

when we see no hostile encounter likely to ensue. An alliance between France and Russia we prononnce impossible, and in that we agree with the Times. Does France forget the retreat from Moscow or the advance of the Cossacks on Paris? In our opinion there will be no war. If Louis Philippe has any views for the aggrandizement of his Family we rather think Spain would be his legitimate object. An union between the young Queen of Spain and one of his Sons would reunite the Families of Bourbon and Orleans, while it would be a double alliance inasmuch as the Neapolitan Family are concerned. For nearly forty years Spain and Portugal have been distracted and wretched: when the former will have rest we know not!! She may fairly be said to be expiating her atrocities in the West, and the sins of the Fathers in the Islands of the Atlantic and on the main in Peru and Mexico may truly be said to have been visited on their children. The example of the last French active interference in the affairs of Spain under the Duc de Berri, ought to be a lesson to Louis Philippe, and he would do well to avoid the same error. That march was, as Talleyrand said on another occasion "The beginning of the end" of the Bourbon Dynasty. Louis Philippe is now old and has had enough of the vicissitudes of life, and we consider him too sagacious to wish to pay England or America another legthened visit whether on account of Egypt, Russia, Spain or as the Chinese say "Any other outside country."

THE Supplement to the *London Spectator* of the 2nd of January contains the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Import Duties with the principal evidence. It is so very voluminous as it stretches out to twenty-nine pages of closely printed matter, that we are unable to extract the whole at once, but we shall from time to time extract such portions especially as relate to Indian Colonial produce, such as Sugar and Coffee &c. as will be interesting to our readers.

The Committee after stating "that im- "portant changes are *urgently* required in "our Custom House legislation" goes on to say "that the Tariff of the United "Kingdom presents neither congruity, "nor unity of purpose; no general princi- "ples seem to have been applied." The report then notices the evidence on Sugar and Coffee as examples of the operation of the protective duties. It likewise shews that 17 articles which afford the greatest revenue, are of the first necessity and importance to the community, but we will let the passage speak for itself.

"It will be seen that seventeen articles, affording the largest amount of Customs revenue, are articles of the first necessity and importance to the community—viz. sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, wine, timber, corn, coffee, butter, currants, tallow, seeds, raisins, cheese, cotton wool, sheep's wool, and silk manufactures; and that the interests of the public revenue have been by no means the primary consideration in levying the import-duties, inasmuch as competing foreign produce is in some instances excluded, and in others checked by high differential duties, levied for the protection of British Colonial interests; and in many cases such differential duties do not answer the object proposed, for it appears, in the case of foreign clayed sugars, where it was obviously intended they should be excluded from the British market, that the monopoly granted to British Colonial sugars has so enormously raised the prices in our market, that they have lately come into consumption though charged with a duty of 63s. per hundredweight, while our Plantation sugars pay only 24s.

Another inconvenience which the differential duties create is, that they offer a premium for evading the intention of the Legislature. Foreign coffees are charged 1s. 3d. per pound; Colonial coffees only 6d.; while coffees imported from the Cape of Good Hope, pay 9d. Now as the cost of sending in an unusual and indirect way coffee from foreign countries to the Cape is only from ½d. to 1d. per pound, very large quantities are shipped from the Brazils and Hayti to the Cape, and thence reshipped to England: the English consumer thus pays the increased duty and the difference of freight, and the foreign coffee is not excluded from the British market, though it was obviously the purpose of the law to exclude it."

The Committee strongly condemn the high prohibitory duties, which are only a Tax on the consumer while they are unproductive to the revenue. In the article of food alone it appears the amount taken from the consumer exceeds the amount of all the other Taxes which are levied by the Government, while it has an injurious effect on wages and capital, diminishes the productive power of the country, and limits our active trading relations. "High protective duties are liable to the same objection. At present we have not room for more, but we shall give the preliminary report in full on Friday next.

China.

We were all upon the *qui vive*, yesterday, owing to the arrival of the *Syud Khan* (reported as the *Sterling*) from CHINA, January 6th; but the intelligence, brought by her, is of so scanty and unsatisfactory a character, that, though we did not expect much, we have been a little disappointed. Up to the 6th ultimo, nothing further had been done to being matters to a *crisis*—the Bogue Forts were still standing—again and again the negociations had "been resumed"; and it is said that a decision would have been come to, either for peace or for war, by the 7th, at latest. In this case a steamer will, in all probability, be despatched, and we may expect to see it almost immediately. The following is an extract of a letter, dated *Macao*, January 6.

"Matters again look very warlike to-day, and if a favorable answer is not returned to some of our demands *to-night*, the Bogue Forts are to be attacked to morrow morning. The general impression seems to be that we shall have a fight, but I confess, I think differently having now been twice disappointed of anything half so good, under precisely similar circumstances. The *Bengal Packet* sails tomorrow and will probably convey more certain intelligence than I can now offer."

A copy of the *Canton Press*, of the 2d of January, has come to hand—we have extracted an article or two from it, but it contains no news. The infraction of the blockade by the American Ships *Panama* and *Kosciusoho* has created a great sensation among the mercantile community; and copies of correspondence, relating to it, have been published at Macao. We shall republish these letters in our next, and offer a few remarks on the subject.

Since the above was set up, we have been favoured with a copy of the *Singapoore Free Press extra* of the 16th of January, from which we extract the following:—

"The shipping report of the morning announces the arrival of the *Seyd Khan* from Macao the 6th instant, to which date we are in possession of private letters; and, as that vessel will proceed this evening to Calcutta, and the *Lasker* is also under despatch for London, we proceed to condense the details our advices furnish into a short summary for transmission by these vessels. The intelligence is not however, either of much importance, or freed from the uncertainty which has heretofore surrounded all accounts of the state of affairs in that quarter. One letter of 6th January is to the following effect:—

"The *Madagascar* Steamer came into the roads last evening from the Bogue, bringing intelligence that the Chinese Commissioner KESHEN had not acceded to the terms required by the Plenipotentiary, and that the latter had consequently intimated officially to the Commander-in-chief that the business was now placed in his hands. We understand further that Sir GORDON BREMER intends attacking the forts to day or to morrow, unless the Chinese previously agree to our conditions."

Another letter of the same date, is merely to the effect, that nothing has been done, and that Captain Elliot was *still negotiating* with the Imperial Commissioner, whose only object is alleged to be to gain time, while the universal opinion among the Chinese, is that our demands will never be complied with, unless a blow be struck and we force them to come to terms. It is also stated that the Hong merchants had been required to furnish large boats, louded with stone to be stationed at the Second Bar, & stunk there, should the English ships attempt to pass the Bogue forts; and that reinforcements of troops were being despatched thither from Canton, where levies of troops were also going forward seems to be apprehensive that the Chinese would endeavour to prolong their system of procrastination nut il their New Year holidays, which were close at hand, had passed over. In political matters, this is all that is furnished either in oue own letters or those handed us by our friends here—excepting what relates to the egress from the Bogue, under the express sanction of Captain E. of two vessels under the American flag, the *Coseeu-ho* and *Panama* which had effected an entrance into the River *after notice* of the Blockade. it is averred that this was an indulgence allowed to particular individuals, among the Foreigners at Macao, and not out of any regard to the flag of the nation which the vessel boro, the circumstance has excited some commotion among the mercantile body in China, and led to a remonstrated being addressed to the Commodore, and personal communication being had with him on the subject by means of deputation—in reply to which his Excellency states that he had referred the points discussed to H. M. Plenipotentiary whose letter he incloses to the merchants for their information. From this it appears that Admiral Elliot concurred with his relative in the propriety of placing these two ships at liberty; founding upon the "unavoidable existence of extensive smuggling trade," and upon the fact that it could be done "without damage to the main public and practical purposes of the blockade." These reasons, however, are no means satisfactory to the merchants who signed the remonstrance and who rejoin by "respectfully submitting his excellency their deliberate conviction that the Blockade of the River and Port of Canton is illegal and of no effect"—and representations have been forwarded home on the subject.

The approach of the New Year was attended with the usual slackness in mercantile transactions—no sales of Cotton had been recently effected. Patna Opium have been sold at the outer anchor-agent Sp. Drs, 300, and as to be had at Sp Dr. 360 when the *Seyd Khan* left. The *Panama*, one of the liberated ships, had sailed for America with a cargo of Teas, and the *Kosciusho*, the other one was at the Begue with a cargo of 1,600,000 lbs. for trade shipment to England, which the *John O'Gaun*, *Lloyds*, and *Charles Kerr*, had been chartered to convey at £6 a £6 10 per ton. It seems the *Seyd Khan* had been detained at Capt. ELLIOT's request to bring on despatches to the Governor General; and which has given rise to a belief that they are of unusual importance.

The *Bella Marina* was the last arrival from Singapore. No accounts of the *Golconda*."—*Hurkaru Feb.* 9.

TO CAPTAIN CHARLES ELLIOT, R. N.
Chief Superintendent of Trade, and
One of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries
in China.

SIR,—I have known you long: and all men I have ever known, you are one least likely to indulge in retrospect though most to be benefited by it. In the interval of re-opened negociation it may perhaps be useful to you, as regards the future, to recal to recollection a little of the past: but I must preface by apology, for the review is not pleasing.

You first appeared amongus as Master Attendant, a name "scarcely *legible* in the long roll of public incumbrances" the duties of the office were not very onerous, but your performance of them must have been very satisfactory: for after brief interregnum that succeeded the death of the lamented Lord Napier, we find you our Chief superintendent! What a splendid anomaly! what a novel appointment! its duties and its powers alike undefined, what a boundless field for display! A wiser man would better have understood his position, and been content to remain the quiet recipient of £3,000 a year; more was not required of you by your patrons. But the restlessness of your character could not resist the temptation. you burned to do something that you "might be for ever known;" and after a year's ineffectual attempt at successful exhibition, you were attracted and fascinated by the Opium trade: moth-like you fluttered about it till, at last, approaching it too nearly you fell, a helpless creature, signed by the flame you vainly expected to extinguish with your gossamer wings. The Opium surrender has been sufficiently canvassed. It is now a matter of record, that you were cautioned, in vain, of the responsibility you were incurring; that you surrendered the enormous amount of property without a protest, without a solemn warning to the Chinese that it would hereafter be required at their hands, in short that you involved your Government by a pledge which you must at the time, have known was an unauthorized one. But you came forth at last; though so utterly prostrated that your remaining energy was only marked by impotent and powerless threats, and you gave fitting portent of your vengeance by taking your clenched fist at the Bogue forts as you left them behind you.*

A period of respite now seemed at hand; and to any but yourself it would have proved so. But no—the unfortunate homicide at Hong Kong offered too valuable an occasion for entanglement. With a dexterity in blundering that seems to characterize your every act you contrived so to identify yourself with that unhappy mischance, that you were forced into a public investigation only when your own signature convicted you of an attempt to smother enquiry. The month that followed will not be easily forgotten. How we were persecuted and threatened; How, when we assembled to deliberate on our defenceless condition, you declared. (mark you, Sir, I use your own words) that you had freed yourself from all embarrassment that you might share our dangers, and remain by us to the *last*: now having thus declared, you immediately left us to our own resources—*You were the first to quit Macao.*

You seemed now fairly committed. the sport of your own wildest impulses: blunders and contradictions succeeded each other with a rapidity that defies record. You theatened and you enjoined; you declared blockades without cause and you raised them without reason; *sic volo sic jubeo*; enriching foreigners at the expense of your countrymen; alternately exasperating both till your every act from one party or the other produced a protest. At one moment we see you madly rushing into a conflict from which you were compelled to retreat, at another your wanton attack at Cowloon affording characteristic contrast to your maudlin humanity at Chuenpee; checking a punishment which would have been as salutary as it was merited. And when an hour of relaxation followed, you employed it in penning that memorable dispatch of 28th November, in which, by way of redeeming the sacred pledge on which the too confiding merchants had surrendered their property, you pointed out to your patrons that it might be evaded.

But hark! the voice of Great Britain is heard. She answers to the call of her oppressed children. She raises her arm to strike in their defence; but alas it is paralyzed: the man who, of all men, should have struck the blow was called from us; the spirit that should have guided us through the difficulty had fled; and with the death of admiral Maitland our cause received a shock. from which it has as yet not recovered. As for you, Sir, you were freed from a control under which you would have quelled; and your ill dissembled regret spoke plainly how you felt the emancipation. Still you were appointed: but *how* appointed. You have proved yourself a mere plaything for the Chinese, still we appoint you to treat with them. You have deceived the merchants, still we appoint you to watch over their interests. We have not confirmed a single act of yours—we have dishonoured your drafts, and have received ships and cargoes against whose entry you moved us—we have liberated the men whom you deported as convicted criminals—in short, we have discredited you as our agent, still we appoint you our Plenipotentiary!" This is the spirit, whatever may be the wording of your appointment. From such an appointment would not a high minded officer have recoiled?—would he not have retired with dignity from a position he could not fill with honor? But you thought otherwise; and while others viewed in the past a wretched augury of the future, you launched in your new career, with the same confidence, and, unfortunately, with the same result as marked your former steps, It is now 6 months since you sailed with the expedition to the mouth of the Peiho: *there* you negociated. It is now nearly 2 months since you returned to this province, and we find you still negociating; doing with 20 ships of war under your controul what you did when you fled in the Louisa-Cutter—still shaking your fist, yet afraid to strike. In what single particular has this momentous question progressed towards its sentlement? How long can this endure; But here let us pause—for the negociations are still open? and though you may not succeed in obtaining reparation for the insults offered ta Great Britain through her representative; though you may fail in procuring indemnification for the losses she has sustained through her merchants though even *you* may despair of establishing an intercourse on a safe and honorable footing, you *may* succeed in sending home 40 million pounds of Tea; for you cannot deceive us, Sir, this seems now your sole aim; nor can it be achieved by any means, save by the abandonment of every principle you are bound to maintain, by the sacrifice of every pledge you are called upon to redeem.

But, Sir there is another course still open to you; and the public voice must long have told you that the best service you can now perform is to leave us. Freed from our presence "the future need give no man one anxious thought." Go then. Follow your honored relative: leave us ere the murmurs of dissatisfaction that now follow your path, swell into a clamour for your recal, that even your blind and misguided patrons may not find it convenient to disregard. You may perhaps find an asylum in your family circle at the Admiralty; or you may follow in a fultide of your kith and kin that is said to be rolling towards India: or failing these, you may recur to your old vision of a peerage, for if it be somewhat shorn of its ancient unmixed honor, it still possesses *certain immunities* which your career in China may render useful to you.—Macao. 31st Dec. 1840.—*Canton Press, Jan.* 2.

THE INFRACTION OF THE BLOCKADE.—In our number of the last week we alluded to the loading of two ships in the port of Whampoa, and to the extraordinary determination of the Commodore to allow them egress with cargoes. We learn since that a large body of the British merchants remonstrated at this course of proceeding; 1st, on the ground of its illegality; secondly, on account of its being a benefit to one particular class, to the injury of the general body; and thirdly, they complained, and justly we think of the secrecy with which the intention had been communicated to the parties interested, and to them only.

The remonstrance has, we understand on the best authority, been answered by the Commodore to the effect, that H. M. Plenipotentiary having, some weeks since, given a *pledge* that the ships should have egress with cargo, and having urgently called on him to let them pass unobstructed, both on the plea that their detention, after his word had been passed, would be fatal to his character, in the eyes of the Chinese authorities, and agreed besides to absolve him from the responsibility of the measure he did not consider it expedient to detain the vessels That H. M. Plenipotentiary, after the experience of the past two years, should readily take upon himself any conceivable quantum of responsibility, we can well understand, and it is more than likely, after finding his general acts repudiated by his government, his bills protested, and his trying men for their lives declared by the Courts at home, illegal, that he is still maintained in his office, he must be driven to the conviction, *that he bears a charmed life*. Were the question one simply between Capt. Elliot and his government, we suppose the oppressed merchants might now make up their minds to suffer, patiently, the injuries sustained from the inconsistency and caprice which "are the attributes" of the Plenipotentiary's character; but a grave point of international law arises, and we apprehend that no pledge given by Capt. Elliot will absolve the Commander in Chief from the legal consequences of now attempting to enforce a partial Blockade, which he has himself vitiated and made illegal. The egress of the ships with cargoes makes the right of ingress unquestionable, and the Commander in Chief will clearly be liable in an English Court of Law for the losses and damages which may be sustained hence forward, by all vessels detained outside. The pledge given by Capt. Elliot the Commander in Chief from the responsibility of the measure with his own government; but no compact between two officers in high and responsible situations can release the Executive from the legal consequences of his acts, and it will be no answer to the suits at law. to say that he was guaranteed by his coadjutor.

As it is assumed that great public interest would be indemified by publishing here the Correspondence on this question, we) understand that the merchants have agreed to confine their proceedings to the publication elsewhere, and the transmission of the papers to the government at home. But we may observe on a subject of such general interest, that we understand the reasons of the Plenipotentiary, for "moving" the Commander-in-Chief to allow egress to the ships, are contained in 17 pages of paper, and the meaning in a few words, to wit, that he has endeavoured to get up a smuggling trade at Macao through the "*venality of the Mandarines and the trading spirit of the people*," and having thus, in a measure, practically endeavored to break the Blockade in one place, he considers it but fair to break it in another. The argument, is however fallacious, for it must be abundantly obvious that the non observance of the law in one place, is not justified by its lex enforcement or open violation in another:—indeed, the argument adduced, such, as it is, is rather

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an admission that a real Blockade has not existed at all and consequently, *a fortiori* does not exist now.

As to the extensive trade carried on in Macao. it consists of about the usual quantity of Canton Raw Silk, Sugar Candy, and Colored Paper. We are creditably informed that not 100 bales of Nankin Silk have found their way outside, and the only ships which have carried away Teas, are the *Louisa Baillie*, loaded entirely with cargo brought out by way of Whampoa, before the pseudo Blockade commenced, and probably 2 or 300 tons of dear and inferior stuff which have leaked out through Macao.

The Plenipotentiary, we understand, maintains in his letter, that the Blockade has been successful, and its objects atchieved" by stagnation of commerce and consequent pressure on the Government! If this officer is carrying on his negotiations generally in a similar spirit, and forcing fallacious arguments into the support of erroneous assumed facts, the chances are, we fear, more in favor of the Chinese against the English, than any one supposed possible. It is notorious to every one apparently *but* the Plenipotentiary, that the Blockade has been a farce from the beginning, except as far as it has been enforced *by the Chinese themselves*. If they have been disstressed, it must have been like one of the heroines of the Matilda school, from delighting in the misery and hugging their chains; for it is clear they might have exported as much of their produce either for payment in hard dollars or British goods, as they pleased through Macao. The truth of the matter seems to be, that the attempt to get up an outside trade, during the negotiations, has been a signal failure here, and at Chusan; and, we presume, the Plenipotentiary being unable to ,llustrate in a way satisfartory to the English Chancellor of the Exchequer the "*venality of the mandarines, and trading spirit of the people*," has bethought him of mixing up in the ingredient of this singular 'hodge podge' a little of the "trading spirit" of the English.

Such a sysrem as this, carried through by an open and undisguised violation of the well recognized principles of justice and international law, can end only, we fear, in discomfiture here, and lead to incalculable mischief abroad. That the egress of these two ships has been brought about by respect for the flag of the United States, is too monstrous to be entertained for a second The government of the United States is far too enlightened on the immutable principles of national and private rights, to wish undue advantages to be given to a few individuals at the sacrifice of public justice; and when they learn too that the great bulk of the two cargoes in question find their way into *English ships*, on *English account* have been more consulted in their egress than respect for a friendly flag.

The Blockade being now illegal, we presume every consignee of a foreign vessel outside will require permission for her ingress, or make the usual pretext for its refusal: and we cannot conceive it possible that the owners of vessels so situated will believe in the declared intention of the Commander in Chief to enforce a Blockade of *Ingress* only (a description of blockade recognized in no work that we can find) but will risk the seizure of their ships to enter the port. Although the Plenipotentiary may endeavor to relieve the Commander in Chief from the consequence of breaking his own blockade, *with his own government*, we question his ability to stand between him and the pecuniary consequences of illegal seizure or detention of foreign vessels.—*Canton Press, Jan.* 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—27th, British *Melish*, Jones, from Sydney. 1st January, *Bella Marina*, Wickman, from Liverpool and Singapore.

PASSENGER.—Per *Bella Marina*, Mr A. Melville.

SAILED—28th, Brit. *Asia*, Fawcett, for Singapore and Calcutta.

The *Syed Khan*, Horsburgh, for Singapore and Calcutta to sail on the 5th. The *Tomatin*, for London, to be despatched in a few days.—*Canton Press, Jan.* 2.

CALCUTTA.

FRAND ON THE BANK OF BENGAL.

COURIER, FEBRARY 4.

We hear this establishment was defrauded yesterday of more than thirty thousand Rupees, by means of a Government Order in Bengallee for three thousand four hundred Rupees being altered to thirty-four thousand. There are other particulars connected with the transaction. which, at present, we refrain from publishing.

SALES OF LANDED PROPERTY.

The following capital prices for landed property were obtained at Messrs. Tulloh and Co.'s Auction Rooms this day:—

No. 27, Chowringhee Road, sold for 62,000 Rs. fixed price 50,000 Rs.

No. 8, Russell Street, sold for 30,000 Rs.

THE BUKR-EED.

Nowhere in Calcutta is this festival observed by Mussulmans, kept up so grandly as at Sealdah, by the sons of the late Moonshee Ameer; for last night on entering the late splendid house of the young Moonshees in company of Maha Raja Kalikishen Bahadur of Sobna Bazar, by whom I had been asked to go thither, I found Hindostanee dancing and music going on in style, add to which there was a European Band playing at intervals. The hall and the room facing the landing place above stairs were set apart for the different nautch girls, and the verandah on the south for the European musicians. The house was, to the credit of the young Hosts, tastefully and richly fitted up, and every thing connected with an entertainment seemed agreeable. The company consisted chiefly of Hindoos and Mahomedans. Moguls and others; the number of Christians was small.

The Bukr-eed, it may be proper to mention for the information of the Patriarch Abraham's offering up, by faith, his son Issac, whereupon the former was restrained, by a voice from Heaven, from sacrificing the latter, in lieu of whom a ram caught in a thicket was substituted. It is apparent that the Mussulmans observe, though imperfectly, some of the events of Patriarchal times, but it may not be out of place to say that these things ought to be done, and yet not regardless of things of greater importance which ought not to be undone.

HURKARU, FEBRUARY 5.

We are, indeed, happy to have it in our power to inform our readers, that Mr. Masson has been liberated. Later intelligence than that received by the Bombay papers has reached Calcutta; and we now learn, upon good authority, that Captain Bean's "Russian spy" had been set at liberty, and that he had made his way again to Khelat, with the hope of being able to trace out some of his lost property. We shall give to-morrow an interesting letter from Mr. Masson, regarding his detention, which a friend of that unfortunate gentleman has had the kindness to send us.

The following is an extract of a letter from GORUCKPRE, dated the 1st Instant:—

"Nothing is stirring here, and at Segoulee affairs are equally queiscent. The brigade there is expected to remain till the rains, unless they go into cantonments at Mullye: it is now said that the head-quarters of the 41st will be stationed at Juanpoor, and the balance at Azimgurh. The troop 6th Cavalry are in suspense still: but their stay here is confidently spoken of.

As for Nepaul, the season is so far advanced that matters must be hushed up at all events till next cold weather. Some of the quiet moves prophesy a perpetual settlement of the Goorkhas in January 1842.

Our brethren in the 4th are expecting a step by the retirement of their senior Captain in March: it is high time methinks, as their nine Lieutenants average a service nearly 16 years each: and yet it was found possible to raise the 2nd European Regiment sixteen months ago without giving a step to the four senior of that grade!

A company of the 70th has been detached to Hazareebagh: the march of that corps hitherto relieve the 4th seems likely there to be deferred some time longer."

We learn from private letters, that the native officers and men of the second Cavalry have discovered that they owe their disgrace to the—*ineffieiency of their European officers* The dogs! Not contented with disgracing themselves, they must endeavour to drag down with them the brave officers, who set them. so noble an example. They now say that they were not ordered to load their pistols—that they were not ordered to "draw swords"—that they did not get the word to "charge"—and are trying, in every possible way, to shift the responsibility of their defeat on to the shoulders of their gallant leaders. Disgusting as this is, it does not, in the least, surprise us; the native officers and men of the 4th Cavalry were guilty of a similar piece of scoundrelism, after disgracing themselves at Mungrowl! It is quite in keeping with their craven conduct in the field, that they should endeavour, with the fear of retribution before them, to resort to any pitiful shifts, under the hopes of escaping or of mitigating the punishment that is in store for them.

Since writing the above, we have heard, from a credible source, that orders have been sent up to disband the entire regiment.

IONIAN AFFAIRS.

[*Translated from the Italian.*]

EXCELLENCY.

I think, if I mistake not, an old servant of the Government of Her Majesty, far from holding back in bashfulness, must feel it to be his duty, in relation to the public service of Her Majesty, to bring under observation all the facts that can possibly tend to set right a serious error of the public journals that might lead Her Majesty's Government to hold in a wrong point of view an important government subject like that of a reform in the Ionian constitution, about which the *Chronicle* has lately made itself so busy.

May it please Your Excellency, then, to accept my humble remarks upon this subject.

Every body knows, Your Excellency, that it is not nations that adapt themselves to forms of Government, but the Government that are to be adapted to nations. A mere writer or author may examine into the form of the Government of a people according to the bare theories of public right; but a statesman looks at it only with the consideration, at the same time, of the degree of civilization, of the disposition, and character of the people, to whom it is to be applied. A coat made by all the rules of art, fits well on the body of a man; but would set very ill on the body of a boy, unless it were shortened and taken in. Every one knows of what clements the different forms of government are composed; but it is also necessary to know the basis upon which each of those forms is founded: every one knows that, one of the elements of a mixed government, commonly called constitutional, is the democratic or popular, but every one knows, moreover, that, the basis of democracy is virtue, as the basis of despotism is fear, and that of monarchy is the glory of the monarch. This being the case, My Lord, who does not understand that as long as a nation is uninstructed and uneducated, it can never be virtuous, nor, consequently, fit for a representative or popular government, excepting in proportion to the degree of its civilization and general enlightenment. This premised, My Lord, it appears that the question, "whether the Ionian constitution of 1817 requires reform or not," ought not to depend upon an examination whether the said Chart contains all that latitude of political liberty, which, upon the bare principles of public right ought theoretically to be enjoyed by a people under a representative government; but, upon the examination, "whether the Ionian people, at the time that Chart was drawn up, was susceptible of a greater degree of political liberty; and whether, not having been so at the time, it is now become sufficiently cultivated, and ripe to receive a wider latitude of such political liberty.

First of all, My Lord, allow me, as a preliminary remark, to observe that, the reform in the constitution of a nation being a general want that must be generally felt by the mass of that nation, it seems that, this its desire, its general want, ought to be expressed by the whole body of the nation. Whilst a nation has the right and the regular means of protesting, and does not protest; while a people quietly exercises the political rights granted to it by its statute, and the political body voluntarily congregates to exercise them, that people so proclaims itself satisfied with its political state; then, every individual who with erring zeal, even if in good faith, singly calls for a political reform in the existing constitution, only disturbs the tranquillity of the state. But, independently of this preliminary consideration *pro forma*, I proceed respectfully to make the following observations as to the merits of the question.

It is universally known, that the Ionian people, at the arrival of the arms of the British protecting power in these states, were a people corrupt, ignorant, and doubly slaves: the despotism of the Venetian government and the feudal oppression of the Signore of the country had bound them with a double chain of the most humiliating servitude; Religion, life, honor, personal liberty, the sacred rights of property, all were in a state of humiliation and under dreadful oppression; after the Venetian government, outraging the sacred right of property, obliged the Ionian people to sell their produce, and particularly the oil of Corfu, in the markets of Venice at the price the said government chose; after that, against the sacred right of the liberties of a nation, it deprived the Ionian people of even the least possible political existence, subjected its very church to the supremacy of that of the Latins, and made all its possible rights of real and personal property the shuttlecock of the most corrupt and venal administration of justice; the Signore of the country, to complete the sacrifice of these people, had arbitrarily prisons under their houses, for the confinement, at their pleasure, of not only those who did not pay them, or, in their idea. had offended them, but also those who, not being of noble degree, dared to wear a long coat instead of a jacket; who, not being noble, dared to pass the coffee-house of the Signore with their head covered, or in the middle of the street or road, when they ought, with uncovered head in sign of respect, to hurry on to the footway on the opposite side of the road, and, if a Signori thought that he must wash out an insult in the blood of a plebeian, it was enough if, before he killed him, he arranged with the Venetian proveditore how many barrels of oil he was to pay, in the case of his killing him, under the head of fine, to which the provveditore had the power of commuting every corporal punishment, even that of death, to which the Signore murderer might be apparently condemned: if they agreed, he killed him; but if they did not, he did not kill him: the provveditore, however, would never give up any barrels of oil offered him, because they did not strike the bargain.

My Lord, the Ionian people were in these states of humiliating slavery and social degradation, when the British Protecting power was called upon by the treaty of Paris, 5th November 1815, indispensably to give that people a constitution, or representative government. What an embarrassment for a statesman, to have to erect a popular form of government, of which the basis ought to be enlightenment and morality, so as to adopt it to a people, whom, a long reign of about five centuries of Despotism had corrupted, made slaves, and kept ignorant! What more powerful obstacle than the ignorance and corruption of a people, to the institution of a representative or popular government! The statesman who had to fulfil this most embarrassing mission, casting his eye upon the politico-moral state of the Ionian people, and, examining in to their disposition & character, perceived that, altho, nature had formed the Ionian people capable of easily receiving the impression of every grade of civilization and enlightenment, still, that people, on account of the backwardness of its social state, could not all at once be put in the enjoyment of full political liberty, without exposing the state to the terrible and fatal shocks of that reaction which must naturally be the consequence of the rapid transition of a people from a state of absolute slavery to that of absolute liberty. Sir T. Maitland calculated all the possible obstacles that could present themselves: he foresaw that, the people. having at length shaken off the yoke of slavery, would make no other use of full political liberty but to revenge themselves upon the nobility, debase it, humble it, and throw into the Legislative assembly men of all classes, who would be guided in their conduct by the most violent passions, thus depriving, in fact, the most respectable class of the citizens, of the right of representation: he foresaw. that the ignorant and superstitious people, influenced by the priests, who, at all times, have been the declared enemies of change and liberal institutions, would make no other use of full political liberty, but to send to the legislative assembly ignorant and superstitious men, to prevent the least step towards civilization: he foresaw that, if the class of the nobles should succeed in maintaining an influence over the other classes of the people, it would only make use of the full political liberty of that people, to put into the legislative assembly, restless persons, enemies of the new regime, in order to disturb and completely hinder the progress of a new form of government that destroyed their aristocratic and despotic power: he foresaw that, if the legislative assembly were to be composed of nobles and plebeans in opposition to each other, they would infallibly cut one another's throats: he foresaw, finally, that, giving effect to art. 3 of the treaty of Paris, His Britannic Majesty should be invested, in his representative, with a controlling power over every branch of the public administration of these states. Indeed, I would ask the apologists of the reform of the Ionian constitution, what means they could suggest, unless it were the power of control, of giving effect to the third article of the above treaty, by which it is literally and materially prescribed, "His Britannic Majesty will pay particular attention to what relates to the legislation and general administration of these states, for which purpose His Majesty will appoint a Lord High Commissioner to reside there, invested with the necessary powers to that effect."

Amid these important considerations, My Lord, Sir Thomas Maitland, as a statesman, not as a theorist and mere journalist, surrounded by the most notable persons of the seven islands, drew up with their assistance the plan of a constitution, which should give to the Ionian people a representation in parliament united in the legislative assembly composing one of the three branches of the legislative power, with the faculty of nominating, from its body, the second branch of that power, which would be moreover invested with the Executive Power, under the name of the Scenate of the United States of the Ionian Islands, and that only with some retriction in the beginning on the Elective franchise of the people, in order to raise a fence against the inconveniencies above alluded to; at the same time investing with the power of control, the representative of His Britannic Majesty, without which His Britannic Majesty would not have been able to exercise that superintendence of the Legislation and Administration of these States, assigned to Him by the Treaty aforesaid.

Now let them be sincere, these reformists of the Ionian Chart: what would ever be the power of control, or any other power, of the Lord High Commissioner, if for a moment a free absolute Elective right had been given to the People from the beginoing, to the People who, raised out of slavery into liberty, would, in the effervescence of passions, have sent none to the Legislative Assembly, bnt persons led by their passions, and animated only by the spirit of hatred and revenge? The Legislative Assembly once formed of such unquiet and noxious persons,—would not the Lord High Commissioner, with all his power of control, have been bound, *nolens, volens*, to take and receive from out of that assembly the body of the Senate? Two of the three Branches of the legislative Power being so constituted, and thus badly composed, would not the Lord High Commissioner have been exposed to the severe alternative of either continually making use of his *veto* to prevent the effects of political reaction, and putting himself in a state of continual warfare with the powers of the State, or, to avoid that, adopting the *placet* and so rushing towards a state of the most dreadful anarchy, to make head against which, trebling the strength of the British Garrison would not suffice.

The constitution then, being compiled, and assented to by the Legislative assembly, it was in 1887, solemnly sanctioned by His Majesty. But a short time elapsed after the organization of a financial system, when it became the anxious care of Sir T. Maitland, who certainly himself followed up the benign intentions of His Majesty, to commence establishing liberal Institutions of Public Instruction, and he established a University in this Capital: the second representative of His Majesty, Sir F. Adam founded in all the Islands Lancasterian Schools, and a seminary for the special instruction of the youth who chose to dedicate themselves to the Priesthood; the present Lord High Commissioner has founded also a college, and by his indefatigable care he has perfected the whole general system of public Instruction. Now, who does not see, My Lord, in these liberal institutions the benign Royal munificence and the paternal care of Her Britannic Majesty to radically promote by cultivation and civilization the prosperity of her protected Ionian People? What greater proof could the British Protecting Power give to all Europe of the deep interest it takes in rendering, by such liberal institutions, the Ionian People enlightened and educated, so as gradually to become worthy of every degree of political liberty? How is it possible, My Lord, to reconcile all these philanthropic liberal institutions with an idea of despotism, which the memorial of Mustoxidi in alluding to Sir Thomas Maitland intends by the expressions, "be it said to the shame of the English Nation," to charge the whole British Power with? How can it ever be contended that the British Power, sowing in the Ionian People, by so many institutions of public instruction, the true seeds of the liberty of a Nation, has a wish to exercise and to keep up a tyrannical influence over these States, to deserve the other expression in the said memorial "that all must go on under the influence of the cannon of the Citadel"?

Who does not know that despotism reigns over ignorance, that enlightenment, instruction and civilization lead a nation on towards the possession of Liberty? If therefore the social condition of the Ionian People was such in the year 1817, that it did not allow of a greater proportion of political liberty being entrusted to them; if we consider this as clear and undeniable a fact as history shews it to be, otherwise the dignity of His Msjesty the King of Great Britain would have been compromised in having, after a mature consideration and the most exact comparison of the then moral state of the Ionian People with the compiled Constitution, been induced to sanction that Constitution as being the most adapted to the condition of the people of these states; then every analysis which the Mustoxidi Memorial has made of that constitution by decomposing it in order to come at the principle of perfect political liberty, which by the cruder theories of public Right a People should enjoy in a Republican Government, becomes out of place and unintelligible, because the Ionian constitution cannot be resolved into its component parts without considering the principle of political liberty, relatively with the proportion of it which was conceded to the Ionian People in 1817, and which the Ionian People at that time were qualified to enjoy. Thus much premised, it remains to examine if the Ionian People has become sufficiently instructed and cultivated to admit of a greater extension of political liberty being conceded to them.

Every one is aware of the fact, and the History of Nations shows, that the advance of a People towards civilization is gradual from generation to generation in proportion to a general dissemination of knowledge and the progress of public instruction. In the commencement particularly the obstacles which the prejudices of inveterate ignorance are in the habit of presenting to every new institution cannot but retard beyond measure the progress towards civilization. The rising Ionian Generation in 1817 has scarcely from that period until this day enjoyed the light of public instruction. The prejudices of their parents who thought, and many think so still, that the English Government wishes to get the youths into the public schools to instil into them the principles of the Protestant Religion, have rendered public instruction almost nugatory to the present time, and Your Lordship may rest assured that whilst the Priests of the present generation live, and until the Clergy of these states shall be generally educated, most parents will continue to be influenced by such prejudices to refrain from sending their sons to the schools of public instruction. It is true that the youth of the present day from boyhood to manhood shew themselves almost clear of such prejudices, but very few of the Ionian youth so disposed, have been sent by their parents to receive public Instruction, or can be called Educated youths. Her Majesty's Government may without risk of erring look upon the sons of the rising generation which is now beginning to produce citizens for the state, as that which will indicate the epoch of the commencement of general instruction and consequently of the civilization of the people, more particularly now, that the general system of public education has been placed under the Government of the present Lord High Commissioner, Sir Howard Douglas, on such a complete footing as to have gone far to undeceive and gain the confidence of the Public.

It follows from what I have thus taken the liberty to lay before Your Lordship that the people of the Ionian Island at the present day, has regards instruction, civilization and education generally are not yet fit to receive a greater extension of political liberty. I beg therefore to trouble Your Lordship with a few further observations concerning another obstacle of a different kind which presents itself to the concession of a greater degree of political liberty to these States.

The class of Nobles will never forgive the English nation for having introduced a form of Government into these Islands which has destroyed the foundation of their despotic power, which, exercised as it had been by them for nearly five centuries, obtained in their eyes the character of a legitimate right, of which the British nation had deprived them. These nobles having with very few exceptions determined to avenge themselves for a loss of such magnitude, formed the plan of erecting themselves into a party apparently liberal, and under the mask of assumed Patriotism to turn the Public spirit of the people into a hatred of the British Government. Their design is clear. If they succeeded, by means of the agitation of the people roused by them, in obtaining absolute freedom in the exercise of the right of voting for the electoral body. then will the Legislative Assembly be formed of persons of their party hostile to the English name, ready with the concurrence of the Senate already chosen from amongst their body to paralyze the fundamental laws of the new regime—then would they regain in the Senate composed of themselves their ancient despotism and oblige the Lord High Commissioner to desist from exercising his controlling power as much in legislative as in administrative affairs, or to exercise it in a declaration of open war and in continued opposition to the powers of the state, in which the people naturally taking part a total dissolution of the political connecton between the protected and the protecting power must ensue. But H. M. Government in order to disconcert the plans of the nobles had recourse to the most efficacious means to destroy their whole influence on the people. Perceiving that the present form of Government has destroyed the material and direct Baronial oppression in these states, but that there has remained that indirect influence over the people which in an arbitrary legislation the powerful exercise over the weak in the administration of justice, H. M. Government hastens the introduction of a new law by means of which the administration of justice is raised to such a moral level as to be capable of producing in the people the intimate conviction that in the eye of the law the person and property of each individual is placed beyond the control of the caprice of a judge and the oppression of the powerful, and thus every possible influence of the nobles on the mass of the people would be at once destroyed. The nobles in a body are furious at this. This class, which form a corrupt judicial body, expect to see the effects of the new legislative system frustrated, and who have placed their only hopes in the recall of the present Lord High Commissioner and the arrival of a new one, who knowing little or nothing of the people, may probably fall into the error of nominating for the new judicial organization, when it comes into operation, men corrupt, ignorant and inimical to the new legislative system, who are capable of reviling and robbing it of its salutary effects: and in truth, My lord, this would be fatal—the nature of the new judicial system is such, that its first impression must be strong and favorable. It will depend upon the moral executive use of these laws, to impress upon the minds of the public the idea of their impartiality in order to force them into the conviction "that, in the eye of the new law all men are equal."—My lord, when once the people are sure that under these new laws their lives, honor, and their personal safety is secure from the caprice of the judge and from the oppression of those in power—that they have no need of feudal protection and need not stand in awe of the higher classes—the feudal proprietors (nobili) will then have lost all their influence over them, and the people of these states enjoying for the first time in five centuries a state of perfect security, cannot but become positively attached to Her Majesty's Government and Throne. The turbulent class of the Gentry having lost their influence over the populace will remain impotent, and Her Majesty's Government may tranquilly await the time for the greater civilization of this people, by allowing them gradually such greater latitude of political liberties, as their civilization advances, and as the actual institutions for public instruction may render them capable of acting up to.

In submitting these my respectful ideas to Your Lordship, I have been moved by no other sentiment than that of the duty of an attached subject and an old servant of Her Majesty's Government, to correct the error into which the *Chronicle* has fallen.

Your lordship will I hope pardon the liberty I have taken and permit me to subscribe myself with the greatest respect,

Your Lordship's
Most Obdt. Humble Servant
AN IONIAN CITIZEN.

Corfu, 23rd September 1840.

EUROPE.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—SITTING OF SATUR DAY, DECEMBER 5.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The President took the chair at 2 o'clock.

The Order of the Day was the adjourned discussion on the Address.

Paragraphs 10 11, and 12 remained for discussion. *Paragraph* 10, remained unmodified, but the remaining two had undergone modification by the Committee.

Paragraph 10. "The concord of the great powers of the state, we know, is the surest guarantee of public peace. The maintenance of order within, by the energetic and persevering action of the government, is the first principle of strength without. We express the will of France when we say that it is firmly resolved on both."

Paragraph 11, as modified by the Committee:—"Have confidence in the fortune of France, Sire, as we ourselves have in the perpetual duration of your dynasty. A new descendant is born to you, and the same Providence which has hitherto shielded you will still preserve you from the dangers of anarchy."

Paragraph 12, as modified by the Committee:—"Sire, your Ministers are the depositories of your authority, they are responsible for its exercise; on them reposes entirely the guarantee of your personal inviolability. May they, as you desire, confide places of public employment to real merit. Let us honour religion and morality let us lend strength to the laws. Let us instil into every heart that disinterested love of country, which inspires great devotedness, and commands generous sacrifices. Honour and our country! in those words are found the germ of those civic virtues which constitute the strength of a people and the durability of a state."

M. PISCATORY proposed the following amendment to replace the three last paragraphs:—

"Sire,—Internal order maintained with energy, the laws executed without weakness, the persevering action of a firm and moderate administration, are the indispensable guarantees of strength without. France desires to be calm in order to be powerful. In vain do anarchical passions still cherish odious hopes. Providence takes pleasure in confounding them, by protecting the life of the august chief of a national dynasty, and the birth of another descendant, by adding to the happiness of our family, gives another pledge to our confidence in the future.

"Let the free and regular concurrence of al the powers of the state show to the world what the strength of the constitutional monarchy is. The factions are ignorant of it, Europe itself forgets it. It is for the Government to know it well, and to use it with prudent boldness. Let it assume a legitimate confidence in itself; let it not be alarmed at the grandeur of the destinies which are confided to it. The Chamber, Sire, answers to you for France. For noble and just designs the will of the nation will never fail you."

M. PISCATORY, in developing his proposed Amendment, observed, that he was dissatisfied with the modification of the Committee, as well as with the original, and having made some observations which appeared to M. Dupin, the reporter of the Committee, like on expression of triumph over the body, and over the Ministerial party generally, arising out of the modifications of the Address, M. Dupin denied that on any one point of principle the Committee

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had given way. M. Dupin having stated, that with respect to the words "enlightened and faithful Councillors," which were suppressed in the modified paragraph of the Committee, no observations had been made, and that he had therefore no explanations to give, M. Piscatory at once called upon him for explanation.

M. DUPIN.—I will explain myself. The Committee had not to pronounce any opinion upon the conduct of the ex-Ministers; but I will confess condidly, for my own part, that if I had been required to express an opinion, I should have blamed the policy of the late Cabinet. M. Dupin then proceeded, with great energy, to vindicate the expressions contained in the modified paragraphs, respecting religion and morality, and added:—The great evil of society is this. Those who possess no property wish to share with those who have property, and in this state of things the representatives of the country cannot protest with too much force in favour of morality and good conduct, or express too firmly their determination to honour probity and merit.

After a few words from M. de Remusat, in which he declared that he was as great a friend to religion and morality as M. Dupin, M. Desmousseaux de Givre ascended the tribune amid a general cry for the close of the discussion on the Address.

M. DESMOUSSEAUX DE GIVRE.—I demand to be heard against the closing of the discussion. The honourable member was proceeding to make some observations upon the wording of the paragraphs, when he was loudly called upon to explain why he resisted the closing of the discussion.

M DESMOUSSEAUX DE GIVRE.—If I am to be heard there must be silence. I declared that I will not quit this tribune until I shall have been heard. (Exclamations.)

A Deputy, here addressing the President, requested that he would consult the Chamber as to whether M. Desmousseaux de Givre should be allowed to proceed.

M. DESMOUSSEAUX DE GIVRE.—I said I intended to speak against the cloture, and then I was told to explain myself. As soon as I was beginning to do so, my voice was drowned by tumult. I wish to speak on a very serious question, one which interests public probity, and I entreat you to hear me.

Cries of "Speak, speak!" from the Left, and "No, no!" from the Centre.

The PRESIDENT.—If the honourable member is not going to speak against the cloture, I beg that he will leave the tribune. A single individual must not be permitted thus to set aside the regulations of the Chamber. M. de Givre is at liberty to speak against the *cloture*.

M. DESMOUSSEAUX DE GIVRE—I am told that I have liberty to speak, and then my voice is drowned. I might as well be told that I have no right to speak, as to have my right conceded and then not be heard. (Exclamations.) I demand to be heard, and that, too, for the honour of the Cabinet of the 1st March.

Loud exclamations of *La clôture, la clôture*, were now heard. The President requested M. Desmousseaux de Givre to desist. He replied that he would insist upon speaking, and then added—"I wish to say something of the improper proceedings at the Bourse. Will you impose silence upon me now?" Cries of "Speak, speak," and "No, no," proceeded from different parts of the Chamber.

M. THIERS—I request that M. Desmousseaux de Givre may be permitted to speak.

The PRESIDENT—The speaker cannot, under pretext of opposing the closing of the discussion, renew it, contrary to the regulations of the Chamber.

M. DESMOUSSEAUX DE GIVERE— am not permitted to speak, for my voice is drowned by noise. (Exclamations.)

The PRESIDENT—I invite M. Desmousseaux to come down from the tribune.

M. DESMOUSSEAUX DE GIVRE—I will not go down.

Here there were loud cries of "Order" from the Centre, and M. Desmousseaux de Givre remained gesticulating at the tribune, and endeavouringh to make himself heard.

The PRESIDENT—If you persist in disobeying the voice of the President, I will call you to order.

M. DESMOUSSEAUX DE GIVRE remained standing at the tribune whilst cries of "Order" came from every part of the Chamber.

M. THIERS, making himself heard with difficulty, said—hearnestly intreat that the speaker may be heard.

M. TASCHEREAU here went up to M. Desmousseaux de Givre, and, putting a paper into his hand, advised him to demand the right of speaking for an amendment.

M. DESMOUSSEAUX DE GIVRE was called upon from all parts of the Chamber to leave the tribune, but he persisted in remaining.

M. EMMANUEL DE LAS CASES, addressing the President, said he was the cause of all the tumult.

M. THIERS—I demand the right of speaking against the *cloture*.

The PRESIDENT—M. Desmousseaux, you will force me to call you to order.

Cries from the Centre—"Do so, do so."

M. THIERS here ascended the tribune, and spake in an earnest manner to M. Desmousseaux de Givre, that gentleman refused to move and M. Thiers returned.

The PRESIDENT, ringing his bell with force said—I consult the Chamber.

M. Jaubert, Remusat, and Thiers, earnestly requested that M. Desmousseaux de Givre might be heard. The tumult in the Chamber was, however, at the time so great, that it was with much difficulty either of thase gentlemen could make his voice heard.

M. BERNADOU here pointed to the Ambassadors' box and said—England is booking at you (Agitation.)

The PRESIDENT now took his hat, and, having once more in vain exhorted M. Desmousseaux de Givre to leave the tribune, put it on his head, and, in the midst of indescribable tumult, declared the sitting suspended for an hour. All the deputies now quitted their seats, and crowded the open space of the Chamber. The President left his chair, and went out of the Chamber. M. Desmousseaux de Givre, however, remained at the tribune, and continued to address the deputies, as if the sitting had not been suspended. It was impossible to hear what he said. M. de la Tournelle, and other members, went to him and entreated him to desist, but in vain.

General BUGEAUD, approaching the tribune, said—"Come down, M. Desmousseaux, all your friend resquest that you will do so."

M. DESMOUSSEAUX—No, I will remain.

General BUGEAUD now went to the tribune, and putting his hand upon the shoulder of M. Desmousseaux and whispering to him, succeeded in getting him as far as the edge of the stairs; when there he put his hand round the body of M. Desmousseaux, as if to force him down, but M. Desmousseaux clung to the bronze railing of the bureau, and, refused to move. General Bugeaud at length abandoned the task, and M. Desmousseaux de Givre returned to the middle of the tribune. At this moment some of the Deputies got upon chairs, so as to reach the refractory Deputy, and told him that he was opposing the wishes of the Chamber uselessly, for the sitting was suspended. M. Desmousseaux de Givre then turned his eye towards the President's seat, and seeing that he was not present, he at length left the tribune.

When the tumult had subsided a little, the President returned to the Chamber, and, resuming his seat, said—M. Thiers was going to speak to order.

M. THIERS now ascended the tribune, and said that as he had in the midst of the tumult heard M. Desmousseaux de Givre say, that the honour of the Cabinet of the 1st of March was in question, and public probity was concerned, he had to intreat in justice to himself and his late colleagues that M. Desmousseaux de Givre might be heard with silence and attention.

M. DESMOUSSEAUX DE GIVRE ascended the tribune.

The PRESIDENT—You have no right to speak, Sir, until I confer it upon you with the authority of the Chamber.

M. DESMOUSSEAUX DE GIVRE—I was going to apply to you for it.

The PRESIDENT then said that as the *cloture* was no longer demanded by the Chamber, and the regulations therefore permitted M. Desmousseaux de Givré to speak, he authorised him to do so.

M. DESMOUSSEAUX DE GIVRE commenced by making four charges against the Cabinet of the 1st of March—1st, the tardy repression of the *émeute* in which three sergents-de ville were killed; 2d, the intervention of the Ministry in the election of Corbeil; 3d, the monopoly of the press; 4th, the scandalous proceedings at the Bourse, by allowing news to transpire upon which operations were made previously to the news being published by the Government in their official journals. M. Desmousseaux de Givre entered into long details, but as all the charges are noticed in the replies of M. Thiers and M. de Remusat, it is not necessary to give these details in the report of the speech of M. Desmousseaux, farther than to remark that he alluded to several of the fluctuations in the funds, and ascribed them to the knowledge obtained from the government by particular parties of events before they were known to the public, and by which knowledge they were able to take advantage of those who were uninitiated in these secrets. The particular fluctuations alluded to by M. Desmousseaux de Givrê were those which followed the treaty of July, the arrival of the Etna steamer with important news, and the news of the concession offered by the Pacha. In bringing forward his charges he disclaimed personal allusions, but declared that the facts were of too serious a nature to be allowed to pass without investigation.

When M. Desmousseaux de Givrê had done speaking, M. de Rémusat wished to reply, but M. Thiers observed that, although he was very grateful to his late honourable colleague for the promptitude which he displayed, he was anxious to reply first. M. de Rémusat said he was accused, and also auxious to vindicate himself, but gave way to M. Thiers, who, after having observed that M. Desmousseaux de Givrê had merely laid hold of pretexts to attack him with calumny, and received an answer from that gentleman denying that he had any personal feeling in what he was doing, addressed the Chamber as follows:—

M. THIERS—The *émeute* was promptly and completely repressed. As to the elections, we maintained the greatest reserve. As to the press, I explained myself on that subject some days since. I stated what connection I had with it. I received the support of the press of the Left which was perfectly disinterested.—(Murmurs from the Centre.) I received that support in the same manner as the support which the Left now gives me. But I leave that subject, and proceed directly to the fluctuations on the Bourse, which, according to custom, have been attributed to the Ministry, and which M. Desmousseaux de Givré, by facts which he has gathered from the journals, would also lay to the charge, or at least impute to the Cabinet of the 1st March. He has cited three facts. I here declare that, for my part, in spite of the interest which I had in comprehending it, I had the greatest trouble in calling to mind these circumstances, which for some months had escaped my memory, for you know that after all which has been stated in certain journals, it is impossible to remember the details. I have, however, endeavoured to explain myself as to the accusations more or less direct which have been brought against me by M. Desmousseaux de Givrê.

M. DESMOUSSEAUX DE GIVRE—I did not address them to you.—(Loud exclamations.)

M. THIERS—It appears to me, gentlemen, that independently of any explanation, the fluctuations on the Bourse, in the midst of such important events, are so very natural, that to seek for perverted secrets and guilty facts, must be truly with the intention of calumniating. (Cries of "Yes, yes; that is true.")

PRESIDENT—There is no question as to intentions.

A Voice from the Left here cried, "He is right!"

M. DESMOUSSEAUX (agitated)—But——

A Voice from the Left. "You are a calumniator!!!"

M. THIERS—To accuse in a free state requires the courage of an accuser:—(Great sensation.)—The tardy publication of the treaty of the 15th of July has been made a subject of reproach. This is what took place on that occasion. The treaty arrived in Paris on the 19th or 20th, I do not recollect exactly which day. The fact was extremely serious. I do not want, in order to explain the secresy maintained by the Government for some days, to seek for the motive in the orders given in the East. The event was important, it engaged the deliberations of the Government for several days. Before publishing the treaty, the Government wished to come to resolutions. For my own part, in writing to London I did not conceal from the Ambassador that we had not published it, and we did not publish it until advice arrived from London. We were singularly pre-occupied with this great event; we did not wish to make it know to the public before all our resolutions had been taken. It was not published on the 31st, as has been stated, for it was known in Paris on the 25th, and on the 26th we made it known; we caused it to come under the notice of the press. The reasons why we did not publish it in the official journals was that the treaty was not known to us. We had certainly been told in substance that a treaty had been signed, but we had in no way been made acquainted with its terms and stipulations. The government could not speak officially of a treaty which had not been signed by France, which was but imperfectly known to it, which had no official character in its eyes. It could only make known, in an official manner, measures which it had itself taken. These measures were taken, I believe, on the 29th or 30th, and were published on the 31st. I think these facts are plain enough, evident enough in themselves to explain sufficiently the delay in the publication without attributing perverted motives, motives which the probity of the Ministers who were then in power must, I think, completely repel. As to the fact of the *Etna*, that vessel arrived at Toulon on the 19th. It has been said that the news brought by her was not published until the 22d. I do not exactly remember the details, but the only fact in which we deferred giving publicity was the treaty itself, and the gravity of that fact explains our conduct. As to all the others, the very day on which any news reached us, we hastened to see what there was in it that could be made public, what belonged to all the world, and which did not in any way interfere with the secrecy of the State. We did this immediately, in order to form an article of official news, which was inserted in the evening journals. As to the *Etna*, I now call to mind a fact which escaped me at the moment. Our news announced the arrival of such a vessel, but the vessel which arrived at Toulon did not always bring telegraphic news sent by the Consul at Alexandria. Therefore when there was any important piece of news, our Consul detached it from the rest, and made a telegraphic dispatch of it, instructing the maritime Prefect to transmit it by the telegraph. But it sometimes happened that the Consul did not take the precaution to detach from his news a telegraphic dispatch, and then we only knew that a vessel had arrived, without knowing what news she brought. The *Etna* thus arrived on the 19th July. I think I remember that she brought no telegraphic communication, and that we did not know the contents of the dispatches she brought until the day of their arrival in Paris by the courier, viz., three or four days after the arrival of the vessel. At the time the contents of them came to our knowledge all my colleagues were not present. I summoned as many as I could, that we might consult as to what parts might be made public. On this point the facts of the case may be examined, and I beg of the Chamber to do so most rigidly. We did all which the service of the State permitted us to do—we neglected no part of our duty. We were well aware of the importance of the event, we did not require an interpellation of the tribune to awaken our solicitude; for there was something which influenced us more than the anticipation of such a proceeding would have done, viz., our responsibility, which was every day compromised by the calumnies which are always spread against the Government on all occasions. We knew that we must not conceal any thing which might be made public; and, therefore, every thing that could be published was done so on the moment, and without any deception. As to the third fact, that of Rifaat Bey, I think I remember it, although I have not all the details present. It is impossible for me, after the lapse of four months; to return to such details; but I think I remember that the *Rapin* touched at several ports in the Mediterranean. She went from Alexandria to Smyrna, or to Tenedos, I do not remember which, and afterwards came on to France. She had, therefore, made a longer voyage than the vessels coming direct from Alexandria. I think I also remember that the news she brought was detained a day at Toulon, and I think that among the correspondence at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs there will be found a letter from the Maritime Prefect at Toulon, which explains why the dispatches had not been immediately forwarded to Paris. But this I remember perfectly well, that the moment we did receive them they were made public. As to what concerns the concessions made by Mehemet Ali, he himself requested that they might be kept secret; it is possible that they were so for three or four days, in consequence of the consideration which we had to give to the facts, as to whether the concessions of the Pacha should or should not be made public. Athough Mehemet Ali had expressly demanded that his concessions should not be published, the Cabinet, after deliberating on the subject, considered, that the concessions having been obtained, it was important to make them known to all the Courts, in order that this concession might, in return, bring about others, if not so great, at least some others. It was this concession of Rifaat Bey that was replied to by the decree of deposition of Mehamet Ali. I think I remember that two or three days were occupied with the deliberations as to whether the concessions should be made known or not. It is possible that the news brought of the concessions of Mehemet Ali might have remained secret for two or three days. I remember having written to our Ambassador at London, stating to him the motive which induced us to publish the news, although in opposition to the wishes of the Pacha. It is extremely difficult for me to enter into details of this kind; it is very difficult for me, after the lapse of two or three months, to remember all the dates, so as to be able to give a peremptory denial to the assertions of M. Desmousseaux de Givre; but what I can affirm, is that nothing was neglected; and that, knowingly, we never gave room for any of the base calumnies which have been directed against us; not only did we give all the attention in our power to secure the serious interests which were compromised at the Bourse, but we did it for the sake of our own honour. We were accused every day by the journals of withholding news from the public. We would, if we had thought proper have justified ourselves by peremptory facts, by facts taken from the authentic and incontestable register of the telegraph. I can affirm that not one of these calumnies is well founded. For my own part I did all in my power. When those reports were set afloat I begged the Minister of justice to order a legal investigation into the matter. I begged of him to neglect nothing, to screen no one, and to carry the investigation as far as it could go. I requested him to do this, not because it was his duty only, but as an act of friendship towards his colleagues who were calumniated. I know very well that in entering on a public career a person is exposed to unmerited calumnies. I know that it is necessary to possess courage; I have found this courage in the conviction that I merited none of the indignities which were directed against me. (Good! Good!) I begged men who did not care for publicity—I begged the Minister of Justice to come to the assistance not of me alone, but of those who were the authors of the reports. But what has been the result? What you have just seen take place at the tribune. All those who spread the reports have entrenched themselves behind reservations, not to make known the authors of those insinuations, which without proof have been launched before the public. And since justice has called on the calumniators and the propagators of those false reports they have all shrunk back, they have declared that they only repeated what they heard, as they had a right to do. I know they have made use of a right, of a right to calumniate honest men. They do not fear to make allusions, and throw out insinuations, and when called on for proof of what they advance, they reply that what they heard they repeat. When justice wished to dive into these details when it comes to the source of all these reports, it finds the calumniators shun the light, and refuse to explain themselves; after all the investigations, it is shown by the clearest evidence that nothing has taken place which any government could have prevented; for to do so, it would be necessary to govern the imagination of the speculators at the Bourse, and you know that to legislate for those who enter on that abominable gulf would be insufficient to prevent the evil. Gentlemen, the great evil of calumny is the impunity enjoyed by the calumniator; a man is attacked, delivered up to the most odious insinuations, and no proof can be demanded—the only answer given in explanation is, that it was a report which was only repeated. I say, that when charges of this grave character are made from the tribune, the party making them should be furnished with proof of what he advances. You have taken care to say that it was a service which you wished to render to the persons implicated; no, it is not so, it is pain which you wished to inflict. (That is true, that is true.) I was not aware, Sir, (addressing himself to M. de Givre,) that whilst you were employed under my administration to assist me by your labours, that instead of attending to your duties, you were preparing to calumniate your chief, your minister. (Sensation.) Gentlemen, allow me to add one word. It is an unworthy mode of weakening political influence to attack it by by such means. I denounce it to every honest man, to every generous heart, as the most odious manner of attacking a man, and I summon you, Sir, not to throw out insinuations, but if you are an honest man—(Interruption from the Centre.)

M. CHARAMAULE—Accusation is a duty. Either the charge is true, or it is a calumny.

M. THIERS—If you (M. Desmousseaux de Givre) are an honest man, and I will say with you, Sir, I will employ the precautions of language which you have used, I will say that I do not doubt it,—(Sensation),—then you will not confine yourself to insinuations; you will bring forward more decided facts, you will not utter doubts, and if you have no proofs to furnish, you will retract your allegations with the regret which one honest man must suffer at having given an unmerited pain to another. (Applause.) I here repeat this challenge in the face of France to all calumniators, whoever they may be; I defy them to bring against me the least proof, which can bear serious discussion before men of honour and unprejudiced minds. (Approbation from all parts of the Chamber, and prolonged agitation.)

M. DESMOUSSEAUX DE GIVRE.—I can understand and excuse the excess of susceptibility of the Hon. M. Thiers, but he will permit me to tell him, at a moment when I possess more coolness than he does, that he mistakes the question which has been raised from this tribune. (Cries of No, no, from the Left.) M. Thiers mistakes the question. He takes the question to himself, and sees in my remarks a personal attack on him. I declare that such is not the fact. The law has placed the Bourse under the immediate responsibility of the Minister of the Interior. There have been serious irregularities at the Bourse, and the honourable susceptibility of M. Thiers should not cover the responsibility of his colleague.

M. DE REMUSAT then ascended the tribune.—Whatever may be the responsibility which I bear in common with M. Thiers; however disposed I know him to be to accept his part in the accusations of which I may be the object, as I am ready to feel honour in sharing those which may be directed against him,—(On pronouncing these words with great energy, M de Remusat was loudly cheered by a large portion of the Chamber, and M. Thiers appeared to be exceedingly affected,)—the Chamber will comprehend that it is impossible for me to remain silent. My respect for the tribune, and for the Chamber in all its members, determines me, therefore, to reply, although in few words. The honourable member who has given rise to this discussion must either know that his charges are inconsistent, or an odious insinuation. He would lay down the principle, that there are no state secrets, and that the government has neither the right nor the duty to keep secrets which are of interest to the state, even when their publication may be attended with danger. How can he who belongs to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs maintain any such principle? Such a piece of news as that of the treaty of the 15th of July must, published at any time, and under any circumstances, produce a very considerable diminution in the funds. The publication of that treaty therefore, and the inevitable fall by which it was attended, could not form a ground of accusation. Either M. Desmousseaux de Givre means nothing, or he means to say that, between the period of the arrival of the dispatch and its publication, culpable manœuvres were resorted to. If he means to say the latter, I have no reply to make to him, for the accusation carries its own answer, and it is for him to justify himself before the Chamber for bringing such a charge. (Great sensation.)

M VIVIEN (late Minister of Justice) said that when he ordered proceedings to be taken connected with the fluctuations in the funds, he had done so at the repeated intreaties of M. Thiers. The magistrates, he said, who carried on the inquiry had, in the course of their zealous labours, ascertained that no person had taken advantage of his position, or of his relations with the government, to carry on culpable manœuvres at the Bourse. The journalists who, at first, made the insinuations, instead of proving their correctness, had refused to enter into any explanations, and observed that the freedom of the press authorized them to publish news, without being compelled to bring forward proofs of their correctness. The examining magistrate had heard the syndics of the *agens de change*, and had every where met with statements contradictory of those of the journals. One person had been mentioned as having realised in a month a profit of 1,164,000fr. On inquiry, it turned out that not only had this person made no such profit, but that a profit of this kind had been made by no one. The accounts of the *agens de change* with the Bank have been examined, and it was shown that no *agens de change* had, at the end of July, a credit of a million, or a debit of 500,000fr. M. Vivien concluded by stating that not only had no offence punishable by the Penal Code been committed, but also that no person directly or indirectly connected with the Government had taken any part in these unworthy manœuvres.

There was now a general call for the *cloture*.

The President put the question, and the close of the discussion was voted.

The amendment of M. Piscatory was then put to the vote and rejected.

The three remaining paragraphs of the Address of the Committee, as given in the commencement of our report, were successively adopted.

The ballot on the *ensemble* of the Address now took place. The numbers were..

For the Address	247
Against it	161
Majority for the Address .	68

The members to compose the grand deputation to present the Address were chosen by ballot.

At six o'clock the Chambers adjourned till Monday.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, JANUARY 4.

The Lord Chamberlain has extended the license of the Haymarket Theatre, by which act the manager of this place of amusement will be enabled to continue his present successful season beyond the 15th inst., at which period he must otherwise have closed his doors. (Times.)

THE WEATHER.—The weather since Wednesday evening has undergone many changes. At six o'clock the thermometer stood at 30 degrees two degrees below freezing point; but by seven o'clock a light sleet began falling, and about nine o'clock a heavy fall of rain, snow, and sleet mingled together commenced, accompanied with a strong westerly wind, which continued till an early hour yesterday morning. From nine o'clock until a late hour the streets of the metropolis, and more particularly the roads round town, were rendered most dangerous by the rain freezing immediately on its reaching the earth, which made the pathways like a sheet of ice. About midnight, however, the thermometer reached about 39 degrees, a rapid thaw commenced, and at six o'clock yesterday the mercury stood at 40 degrees the rain still continuing. Soon after eight o'clock the clouds broke and eventually cleared away, and during the remainder of the day the sun shone forth brilliantly. At noon the thermometer stood as high as 46 degrees, but towards the afternoon the wind shifted to the north-west, and, as the evening advanced, it again began to freeze, the thermometer having, at six o'clock, fallen down to freezing point. In the Regent's Park yesterday there was a numerous attendance of skaters, amongst whom were the Duke of Brunswick, and his secretary, and several members of the Skating Club. No accidents occurred. There was a general break-up of the ice on the river, and the navigation of the shipping, steamers, and craft received very little interruption, and a number of vessels of every description arrived and departed in the course of the day. Several coasters and colliers, which were kept out of the pool by the ice, also came up in the afternoon by the tide, which brough up a considerable quantity of drifting ice, which appeared very soft, and offered very little obstruction to the passage of ships and barges. At low water there were vast masses of icebergs on both shores, a good deal of which was taken up by the flowing tide, and dissolved. The change of the weather happened very opportunely, for the navigation of the river was almost entirely suspended on Tuesday. —(Chronicle.)

MR. O'CONNELL IN THE NORTH.—Mr. O'Connell will reach Belfast on the 18th January, and on the same day attend the great public dinner to which he has been invited. The dinner will be such a one as all Reformers may attend, without compromise of their principles; it will be strictly a Reform dinner. On the following day, Tuesday, Mr. O'Connell will attend a great repeal meeting in Belfast, and sail the same evening for Liverpool on his way to the Leeds dinner on the ensuing Saturday, at which he is invited to be present. The Reformers of Drogheda, Dundalk, and Newry, intend to present addresses to the Liberator in his progress northward. —(Belfast Vindicator.)

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